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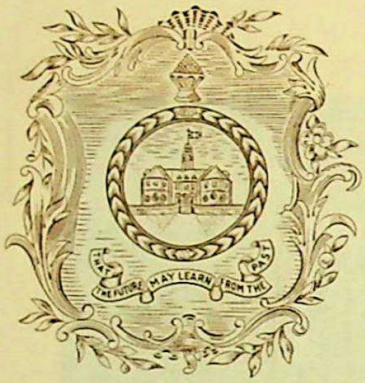


Colonial Williamsburg

Williamsburg, Virginia

ERTIFY, That

Wm W Geyer was duly

elected a Member of the "Junior Artille-

rists" and is equipt according to law and

the rules of said Company.

Jacob Cash Jun Captain.

July 1st. 1818

Henry Frick First Sergeant.

This is to Certify that William B Geyer has faithfully served seven years from the July 1818 in the Corps of Junior Artillerists being properly armed and equipped according to Law Therefore is exonerated from all Military duties until war

Robt Cooper Captain
of Junior Artillerists

Nov. 25. 1826

Fig. 3.

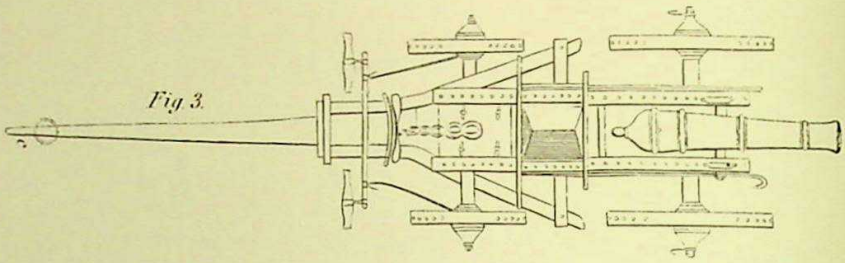
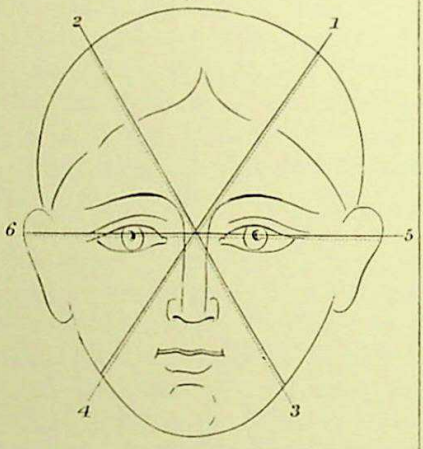
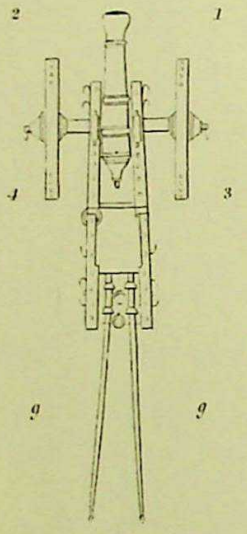


Fig. 1.





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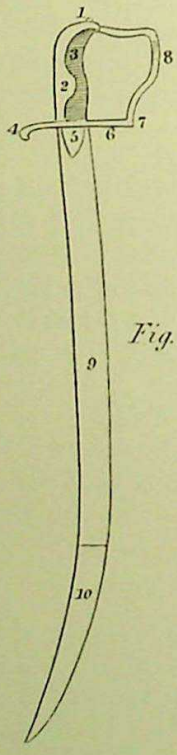
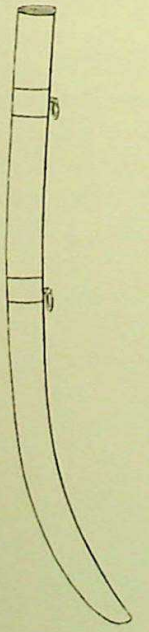


Fig. 2.



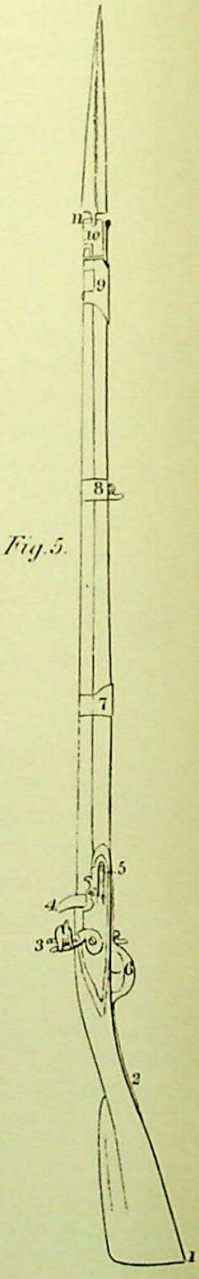
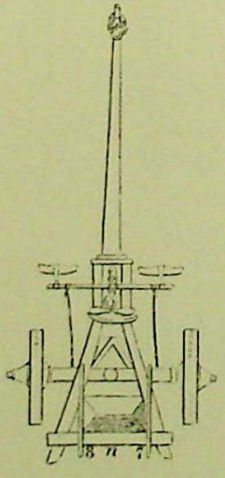


Fig. 5.



[Nesmith, James H.]

THE

SOLDIER'S MANUAL,

FOR

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, LIGHT INFANTRY, AND

INFANTRY.

EMBELLISHED WITH TWELVE PLATES, REPRESENTING DIFFERENT VOLUNTEER CORPS, IN THE FIRST DIVISION PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY JAMES H. NESMITH.

1824.

PREFACE.

THE publisher of the following work has endeavoured to furnish an accurate representation of the costume and equipments, which are now in use among the volunteer corps of this city and its vicinity. From the members of these associations, he has reason to anticipate a favourable reception; and he is not without hope that the result of his labours, may excite some interest with the more distant portion of the military community. The comfort and efficiency of a soldier may often depend upon a judicious arrangement of his dress. An examination therefore of the various modes, which have been adopted, may be regarded as a matter of strict utility, not unworthy of any individual connected with military affairs.

Other and higher motives, however, have urged the publisher to undertake this work, and have stimulated him to execution through a series of obstacles, which his own limited experience had not taught him to expect. It is certainly true, that in a country, and under a government like ours, the militia must constitute the principal barrier against foreign encroachment. And it is equally true, that the militia of this country, are lamentably deficient in that kind of knowledge, without which they can never be useful. No one expects them to exhibit the coolness of veterans, or the accurate discipline of regular soldiers. Nor are they supposed to have leisure in time of peace, to make themselves masters of the art of war. But it is not improbable that every individual, at least among our volunteer associations, and perhaps, also among our local militia, may prepare himself with enough of elementary knowledge, to appear without disgrace on a sudden emergency, and materially to diminish the labour of instruction when called to perform actual service.

With a view to this object, the publisher has endeavoured to produce a useful hand-book, comprising the first principles of military science, within a compass so small, that every one may find leisure for its perusal. These principles, like the fundamental rules of arithmetic, are few, and easy of acquisition; when once understood, their various and complicated combinations, may be executed without the necessity of much additional study.

The disorganized state of our militia, and the necessity of speedy reformation, have been subjects of anxiety to every lover of his country, since our government was established. But no expedient has yet been devised, which the character of our people, and the peculiar nature of our republican institutions, did not render wholly impracticable. It is pleasing, however, to find, that public attention is still alive to the subject, and we may yet hope that some master spirit, will victoriously grapple with the difficulties which surround it. Such an individual will earn for himself a high rank in the estimation of his cotemporaries, and a lasting claim to the gratitude of posterity.

If the labours of the publisher, shall lead inquiry to this interesting subject, or tend to the advancement of military knowledge among our military citizens, he will find in that reflection a large portion of his anticipated reward. For the balance, he looks with confidence to the tried generosity of an enlightened public.

Engrav'd by C.G. Childs from a drawing by T. Underwood.

FIRST TROOP.

PHILAD.A CITY CAVALRY.

Published by J.H. Nesmith Philad.a 1823.

JUNIOR ARTILLERISTS

Published by J.H Nesmith Philad.a 1823

2ND TROOP.

PHILAD.A CITY CAVALRY.

Published by J.H.Nesmith. Philad.a 1823.

STATE GUARDS

Published by J.H.Nesmith Philad.a 1823.

Engraved by J. R. Nesmith from a drawing by A. Rider

WASHINGTON BLUES.

Published by J. H. Nesmith Philad.a 1838

Engraved by J. H. Smith from a drawing by Rider

STATE FENCIBLES.

Engraved by J. R. Smith from a drawing by T. Underwood

1st Co.t 3d Co.t

WASHINGTON GUARDS.

Engraved by C.G. Childs from a drawing by E. Clay.

GOVERNOURS GUARDS

PHILADELPHIA CADETS

WASHINGTON GRAYS.

OXFORD LIGHT INFANTRY.

Published by J. H. Nesmith *Philad.ª 1823.*

CAVALRY.

A Sword with stirrup hilt, (*See plate* 1, *fig.* 2.)

1. The head.
2. The gripe plate.
3. The gripe.
4. The ear.
5. The clamps.
6. The hilt.
7. The foot of the hilt.
8. The stirrup.
9. The fort.
10. The feeble.

SWORD EXERCISE

FOR

CAVALRY.

No sword must be used without having a sword-knot attached to the stirrup, near the head, the knot to be made of leather, or other pliable material capable of shaping itself to the wrist.

Draw swords.

1st. Direct the eye to the handle, and bring the sword-hand with a sharp action across the body and over the bridle-arm, to the sword-knot, seize it, and give the hand two turns inwards, thereby confining it on the wrist.

2nd. Grasp firmly, and draw from the scabbard about six inches.

3rd. Draw with a full extended arm, sink the hand until the hilt is immediately under the chin, blade perpendicular, and the back of the hand outwards.

4th. Bring the hand down before the right-side of the body, and on a level with the elbow, the elbow on a line with the back, the edge directed towards the horse's near-ear. *This position is termed the carry.*

Slope swords.

Raise the hand without moving the elbow, and distend the second, third, and fourth, fingers from the gripe, let the blade fall back into the hollow of the shoulder, edge kept to the front.

Carry swords.

Close the second, third, and fourth, fingers, bring the blade perpendicular, edge directed to the horse's near-ear.

Poise swords.

Bring the sword full in front of the face, hilt as high as the chin, edge to the left.

Prepare to guard.

With a quick motion bring the handle up to the breast, the head as high as the pit of the stomach, edge to the left, presenting the flat full to the front, sword perpendicular.

Guard.

Throw out the arm with force to its full extent, back of the hand up, sword horizontally across the body, and held firm, edge to the front, inclining upwards.

Medium guard (on the left.)

Throw forward the sword until the sword-hand comes on a line with the horse's near-ear, the point thrown forward and elevated eighteen inches higher than the hand.

Hanging guard.

Suspend the sword over the bridle-arm, varying the position between the shoulder and elbow, as occasion may require.

Return swords.

Throw the foot of the hilt into the hollow of the left shoulder, back of the hand outwards, blade perpendicular, drop the point to the rear, close to the shoulder and over it, gently feeling the bridle arm, directing the eye at the same time to the scabbard, enter the point and thrust home, loosen the knot, and bring the hand to the off-thigh.

Cut one.

By a movement of the wrist throw up the blade until the head of the sword comes in a line with the horse's near-ear, make the cut diagonally to the left, in the direction 1 to 4, (*see plate* 1, *Fig.* 1,) and come to the medium guard.

Cut two.

Retire the point until it comes perpendicular over the left shoulder, make the cut downwards to the right from 2 to 3, and come to the *medium guard.*

Cut three.

Turn the hand over to the right until the fingers are uppermost, loosen the second, third, and fourth, fingers, make the cut from 3 to 2, and come to the *medium guard.*

Cut four.

Drop the blade to the left, the sword diagonally across the body, cut upwards to the right from 4 to 1, and come to the *medium guard.*

Cut five.

Turn the hand and sword over to the right until the blade is horizontal, retiring the point towards the right shoulder, edge outwards, and cut to the left from 5 to 6, and come to the *medium guard.*

Cut six.

Retire the point until within eighteen inches of the left shoulder, sword horizontal and edge out, distend the second, third, and fourth, fingers a little, make the cut to the right from 6 to 5, and come to the *guard.*

Note.—In performing the cuts, the wrist, second, third, and fourth fingers, are flexible, the elbow and shoulder firm, the sword being held principally by the thumb and first finger; the guards and protects are defensive, for which the edge of the sword is used; the parry is given with the back, the fort of the sword being used.

FIRST DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.—Rise a little in the stirrups.
Assault.—Make the six cuts, and come to the *prepare to guard.*
Left protect.—The hand over the horse's near-ear, edge out.
Right protect.—The hand over the horse's off-ear, edge out.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.—Turn in the toes of the left foot, left shoulder in front, sword arm drawn well back, edge to the right.
Point.—Turn to the left as the point is given, drop the point and bring the sword with a sweep round the left elbow, to *prepare to guard.*
Guard.
Slope swords.—Settle down into the saddle.

SECOND DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Guard.
Bridle-arm protect.—Cut six to the right, and suspend the sword over the elbow of the bridle-arm, hand well up.
Sword-arm protect.—Carry the sword behind the head, and as far forward as possible, viz. the sword dependent over the elbow.
St. George.—Turn to the right, arm extended to the rear, sword horizontal, edge up.
Rear cut.—Make a full horizontal cut to the rear, and bring the arm over the head, and foot of the hilt into the hollow of the left shoulder.

Guard.
Slope swords.

THIRD DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Guard.
Horse's near-side protect.—Throw down the point, edge in front, hand within twelve inches of the horse's near-ear and over it.
Horse's off-side protect.—With a sweep before the horse's head, hand elevated twelve inches above the off-ear.
Cut one, two and one.—(At enemy's head, off-side,) cut one thrown well off.
Left protect.—Sword hand on a line with the left-shoulder, and a little advanced of it.
Right protect.—Sword hand advanced twenty-four inches from left-shoulder.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.
Point.
Cut one, four, two, and three.—Cut 1 on near-side, and 2 on off-side, close to the horse, 3 on off-side, and 4 on near-side, at the extent of the arm.
Guard.
Slope swords.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
On your right to the front parry.—Give cut 2 well extended to the right, at enemy's face, bring the sword perpendicular, and well to the rear, back in front.
Parry—With force and throw the foot of the hilt into the hollow of the left shoulder.
Cut 2 and 1.—Cut 2 on the off-side and 1 on the near-side.
Right give point.
Point—With force a little in front of the body.
Left give point.
Point—With force a little in front of the body.
Change.—Bring the sword over the head quickly to the right, arm thrown well back, edge to the rear, sword perpendicular.

Cut 3 and 4.—Cut 3 and bring the foot of the hilt into the hollow of the left-shoulder, cut 4 and come to *prepare to guard.*
Guard.
Slope swords.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Left cut 5 and 6.—Carry the guard to the left and cut, continue the guard round to the right.
Right cut 5 and 6.—Cut and return to *guard.*
Left give point against cavalry.—Draw back the hand until even with right-shoulder, sword horizontally across the body, and on a level with left-shoulder, edge in front.
Point.
Change.—By bringing the sword over the back of the head, hand elevated as high as the shoulder, edge to the rear.
Point.—Give point, and turn the edge to the front.
Cut 5 and 6.—Cut 5 on the near, and 6 on the off-side.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Slope swords.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Right give point.—Cut 6 and bring the hand back to the shoulder, edge to the rear.
Point.
Cut 5 and 6—On off-side, and throw the foot of the hilt into the hollow of left-shoulder, blade up.
Left parry.—Describing a full circle, and come to the *hanging guard.*
Left protect.—Well to the left and near the elbow.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.
Point.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Slope swords.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

Offensive.	*Defensive.*
Assault.	Guard, left and right protect.

Offensive.	*Defensive.*
Guard.	Cut 3.
Cut 5.	Left protect.
Cut 6.	Right protect.
Sword-arm protect.	Cut 6.
Cut 5.	Sword-arm protect.
Cut 2.	St. George, and give the Rear cut.
Right protect.	
Cut 6.	Left protect.
Give point.	Parry.
Cut 5.	Hanging guard.
Cut 6.	Left protect.
Cut near-side.	Near-side protect.
Cut off-side.	Off-side protect.
Cut 5.	Left protect.
Cut 6.	Right protect.

PISTOL EXERCISE.

Prepare for pistol exercise.—Unbutton the flounce of the holsters and cartridge box.

Draw left pistol.—Seize the grasp of the pistol with the right-hand, the back turned from the body, and over the bridle-arm, draw from the holster and rest the butt upon the right-thigh, the barrel up a little, inclined forward. (*This position is termed the advance.*)

Prime and load.—Turn the bridle-hand a little upwards, drop the pistol into it, and grasp it forward of the lock, with the right-thumb push forward the pan-steel, the fingers shut, take the cartridge with the thumb and first finger, bite off the end and prime, shut the pan with the second, third and fourth fingers, turn the bridle-hand to the right, back of the hand upwards, shake in the powder and push the paper and ball after it, seize the ramrod with the thumb and first finger, draw it out, and enter it, ram down the charge, return the rod, and come to the *advance.*

Ready.—Lay the pistol into the bridle-hand, muzzle directed over the horse's near-ear, cock, and come to the *advance.*

Front present.—Elevate the pistol to a level with the eye, directly over the horse's head.

Fire.—Fire, and bring the pistol into the bridle-hand to the *loading position*, and half cock.

Prime and load—Left quarter wheel singly—By the aid of the left foot throw the croop of the horse to the right, his fore feet retaining their own ground.

Ready—Right present—Elevate the pistol to a level with the eye.

Fire—Front—By the aid of the right foot throw the croop to the left.

Prime and load—Right quarter wheel singly—By the aid of the right foot throw the horse's croop to the left.

Ready—Left present—Over the bridle-arm on a level with the eye.

Fire—Front—By the aid of the left foot throw the horse's croop to the right.

Prime and load—Ready—Rear present—Turn your body as much to the rear as possible, without losing the ballance, and present to the rear.

Fire—Fire and turn to the front, the muzzle kept upwards and come to the advance.

Shut pan.—Place the pistol in the bridle-hand, and with second, third, and fourth fingers shut it, and come to the *advance.*

Return pistol.—With the bridle-hand throw back the flounce, enter the pistol into the holster over the bridle-arm, shove home, taking care that the cock does not strike the mouth of the holster, button the flounce and cartridge box, and bring the hand to the off-thigh.

N. B. The drawing, firing, and returning the *right* pistol is done in the same manner.

ARTILLERY.

MANUAL OF THE PIECE.

The pieces are supposed to be limbered up in the park, a detail of eight men and a non-commissioned officer, being made for each piece, they will be formed in two ranks, and face to the right or left. At the word

To your posts march.

The non-commissioned officer will march them off to their respective pieces, entering the battery by the rear. On coming to the tongue the men then oblique to the right and left, taking their positions as follows. (*See plate* 1, *Fig.* 3.)

The first matrosses (or No. 1 and 2) abreast the muzzle of the piece eighteen inches, without the wheel, facing the gun.

The second matrosses (or No. 3 and 4) abreast the naves of the large wheels.

The two gunners abreast the cascable.

The third matrosses (or No. 7 and 8) abreast the nave of the small wheels.

The non-commissioned officer two paces from No. 8.

The chief of the piece, if he commands, is stationed in the rear of the piece.

The right and left of the piece, as relates to the station of the men, is determined by the position of a man, placed in rear of the gun and looking to the front; the reverse is the case with the limbers; its right and left are determined by the driver.

The first matrosses distribute the implements.

If all the men around the pieces, are not fully competent to discharge the duty attached to their stations, the non-commissioned officer will make such changes between them as best comport with their several capacities, steadiness, &c.

To disengage the carriage from the limbers, the following word of command is given,

Unlimber.

The third on the right, (or No. 7) raises the pole, the gunner on the right unhooks the chains; and aided by the one on the left, raises the trail. With twelve pounders the second matrosses assist them.

The limbers are advanced three paces, to make room for the trail.

The gunners take off the ammunition chest, and place it upon the limbers, which is moved twelve paces in the rear, at the word *march*, given by the gunner on the right; the limbers inclining to the right, wheels to the left about, the pole turned towards the carriage and in its direction; at the same time, the second on the left, (or No. 4) unhooks the handspikes, he passes one to the second on the right, (or No. 3) and fixes them in the trail rings; the first on the right (or No. 1) with the of aid of No. 2, takes the sponge; the second on the right, (or No. 3) unhooks the bucket, and fixes the port fire to the stock.

Position of the gunners and matrosses in battery. (*See plate* 1, *Fig.* 4.)

On the left.

The first matross, (or No. 2) on a line with the muzzle of the piece, eighteen inches without the wheels, facing the piece.

The second matross, (No. 4) on a line with the cascable, he dresses on No. 2, the priming wire in the right hand.

The gunner on a line with the middle of the handspike, dressing by the left, the thumbstall on the thumb of the left hand.

On the right.

The first matross, (or No. 1) on a line with the muzzle of the gun, eighteen inches without the wheels, facing the piece. The straight rammer is carried perpendicular, in the right hand, steadied against the right shoulder by the left one.

The second on the right (No. 3) on a line with the cascable, he dresses on the first, in his left hand he carries the lintstock, and the port fire stock in the right.

The gunner on a line with the middle of the handspike opposite, and facing the gunner on the left, dressing by his right.

The third (or No. 8) is with the ammunition chest.

The non-commissioned officer, takes a position in rear of the ammunition chest.

The third, (or No. 7) is near the ammunition chest.

The commissioned officer, half way between the limbers and the handspikes, observing all that passes on the gun.

To prepare for firing, order is given,

To action.

The second on the right (No. 3) lights his port fire, half faces to the left, holds the lintstock in the left hand, the port fire stock in the right—the arms without constraint.

To avoid the effect of the explosion, the first (No. 1 and 2 matrosses) steps to the right and left eighteen inches, the knee bent, and weight of the body on it; the opposite leg extended, the feet forming an angle, and equally open, the body steady and without constraint.

The third on the left, (or No. 8) moves quickly with ammunition, in rear of the first on the left, (No. 2) and he remains in the rear of No. 2, to hand him the cartridge.

The gunner, on the right, steps off with the right foot, places himself between the trail handspikes, directs the piece, resumes his position by his right, stepping on the left foot. At the word of command,

Load.

The gunner of the right again steps up between the handspikes. The gunner on the left, stepping off with the right foot, advances to the breech of the gun, extending the left leg, the knee bent, the body thrown forward, he stops the vent, with the left hand, seizes the elevating screw with the right, and gives the numbers of degrees; the gunner of the right attending to his direction.

The two first matrosses (No. 1 and 2) advance to load the piece, the one on the right, (No. 1) steps with the left foot, and the other (No. 2) with the right. The first matross (or No. 1) steps out with his left foot, which he places nearly under the muzzle of the piece, or but a few inches in advance of it, extends his right foot as far as his size renders it necessary, introduces the sponge to the bottom of the piece, (observing at the same time, that the vent is well stopped) turning it twice round and draws it out, No. 2 places the charge, which he receives from No. 8. The first matross (No. 1) shifts his sponge end for end, without altering his position rams down, strikes two even blows on the charge, draws out the rammer smartly, keeping out of the line of

fire, and resumes his position of *in action*, by stepping back with the right foot, bringing back the left foot to its position.

No. 2 to place the charge advances the right foot under the muzzle, brings up the left; places the charge with his left hand, and resumes his position of *in action*, by stepping back with the left foot. The moment the front of the piece is clear and not an instant before, the gunner of the left takes his thumb off the vent.

The second matross (No. 4) advances with his left foot, pricks and primes, if with a powder horn, he forms a train one or two inches long in advance of the vent, if with a tube he pricks with his right hand, places the tube with his left, resumes his position, stepping back with the right foot.

Fire.

The second matross of the right touches the train in advance of the vent, taking care not to hold the match over the vent, as without that precaution, it always tears and rends the rope. The piece being fired, it is reloaded in the same manner, the fire ceases by a roll of the drum, or by the word of command, *to your posts* on which the second matross on the right (No. 3) extinguishes the port-fire, and resumes his position.

To limber up the piece, the word of command is given,

Limber up.

The first on the right (No. 1) assisted by No. 3, places the sponge in the rammer hooks, and keys them, No. 7 and 8 advance with the limbers, obliquing to the right, so that turning to the left about, they may be three paces in the rear of the trail transom; the gunners unfix the handspikes, pass them to the second on the left, (No. 4) who, with the assistance of the first, (No. 2) fixes them in their places; the gunners take the chest from the limbers, and place it in the recess of the cheeks of the carriage; raise the trail; push back the limber, so that the carriage can be placed on the pintle; the gunner on the right then hooks the lashing chain, and all resume their posts.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Different parts of the musket alluded to in the Light Infantry and Infantry *Manuals*. (*See plate* 1, *fig.* 5.)

1. The heel of the butt.
2. The small of the stock.
3. The cock.
4. The pan steel.
5. The feather-spring.
6. The guard.
7. The tail pipe.
8. The middle band.
9. The nose band.
10. The socket of the bayonet.
11. The shank of the bayonet.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

Our country is peculiarly adapted to the employment of Light troops. Its great extent of surface requires celerity of movement, while its innumerable woods and passes, afford constant opportunities, for this species of force to harrass an enemy in his march, or cut off his retreat. Our rifle militia are justly celebrated for the skilful use of fire arms; but they want that accuracy of discipline, and harmony of movement, which is indispensable to the efficacy of a light detachment. A little more attention to these particulars, would add greatly to their usefulness, and amply repay the labour of their instruction.

A body of men, must be well acquainted with "*slow movements in close order*," before they can become expert in those rapid and extended evolutions, which are peculiarly the province of light infantry. The former are the basis of the latter, and must constantly be practised, in order to preserve accuracy in either. It is believed that this fact, has been too much overlooked by those upon whom the instruction of our rifle corps has devolved.

It may not be amiss to state in this place, that riflemen are no longer employed in the regular service of the United States the Light Infantry system having been substituted in their place. The army regulations require that two companies, composed of men chosen for their activity and enterprise, be attached to each infantry regiment. These are instructed in the peculiar duties of Light Infantry, in addition to their knowledge of line movements, and are thus competent to act, either in close order or as skirmishers, as occasion may require.

As the several states are required to model their militia, as nearly as practicable after the Regular army, it is worthy of consideration, whether a similar organization of Light Infantry corps, in each militia regiment, would not be attended with advantage.

MANUAL EXERCISE.

Position of the soldier at ordered—ARMS.

The heel of the butt, on a line with the little toe of the right foot, the right-hand holding the piece near the muzzle, the elbow pressing against it, and the left-hand hanging by the side.

Shoulder—ARMS. (two motions.)

1st. The right-hand is brought down to the full extent of the arm, seizing the piece and throwing it up into the hollow of the right-shoulder; the left catching it at the tail-pipe, the right-hand falling below, the thumb being placed upon the guard, the fore finger under it, the other fingers in rear and under the lock.

2d. The left-hand is brought to the left side.

Present—ARMS.

The piece is thrown with the right-hand to the centre of the body, the ramrod in front, the cock on a line with the hips, the left-hand at the same time grasping it, and supporting its whole weight, the little finger touching the feather-spring, the thumb pointing upwards along the stock, and the elbow close to the body, the thumb of the right-hand is placed in the rear of the small of the stock, steadying the piece, the other fingers extended along the side of the butt.

Shoulder—ARMS. (two motions.)

1st. The piece is brought to the right side, the right-hand placed as before mentioned, the left pressing against it in order to steady it, about as high as the tail-pipe.

2d. The left-hand falls to its place.

Order—ARMS. (two motions.)

1st. The left-hand seizes the piece at the tail-pipe, the right as high as the middle band raising it somewhat.

2d. The left-hand is brought to its position at the side, at the same time the right-hand lets the piece fall gently to the ground, and is then raised to the nose band.

Shoulder—ARMS. (As before described.)

Support—ARMS.

The piece is brought across the body, the right-arm somewhat bent, the left-hand placed over the back of the right.

Carry—ARMS.

The musket is brought smartly to the right-side, and the left-hand falls to its place. (*The same as shouldered arms.*)

Trail—ARMS. (two motions.)

1st. The right-hand seizes the piece at the tail-pipe, and the left between it and the middle band, detaching it about two inches from the shoulder.

2d. The right-hand is lowered until the piece is brought to the full extent of the arm, the butt about two inches from the ground, and the left-hand carried back to its place.

Order—ARMS.

The musket slides gently through the right-hand until the butt comes to the ground, when the hand is immediately brought up to the nose-band.

Change—ARMS.

At this word given when at a trail, the piece is brought across the body, and trailed on the left-side.

Re change—ARMS.

The piece is returned to the trail on the right side.

Shoulder—ARMS. (two motions.)

1st. Throw up the piece smartly into the hollow of the right-shoulder, steadying it with the left-hand at the tail-pipe, the right-hand placed as before described under this *word.*

2d. Drop the left-hand to its place.

FIRING MOTIONS.

Prepare to—LOAD. (two motions.)

1st. The piece is raised about two inches with the right-hand, and brought forward a little from the shoulder, at the same time the left-hand is brought briskly across the body, seizing the piece at the tail-pipe.

2d. Half face to the right, and in the motion bring down the musket to a horizontal position, the left-hand supporting it at the tail-pipe, the elbow pressing on the butt, and the right-thumb against the pan-steel, the lock inclining a little towards the body.

LOAD. (two motions.)

1st. The pan is pushed open by the thumb, the right-hand passed to the box, the cartridge drawn from it with the thumb and fore-finger, and brought to the mouth

2d. The end of the cartridge is torn off and brought down to the pan.

PRIME. (two motions.)

1st. Bend forward the head, looking at the pan, shake in the powder for priming, and place the two smaller fingers behind the pan ready to shut it.

2d. Shut the pan and seize the small of the stock with the two last fingers and ball of the hand.

ABOUT.

The soldier half faces to the left, the piece is brought with the barrel outwards, slipping it through the left-hand to the ground, the butt is placed between the heels, the knees bent and pressing against the barrel, the left-hand lays hold of the piece near the muzzle, the thumb stretched along the stock, the cartridge is put into the barrel, and the ramrod seized with the thumb and fore-finger of the right-hand.

Draw—ROD. (two motions.)

1st. The rod is drawn out with the right-hand half way, and seized back handed.

2d. The rod is drawn from the pipes and turned over the left-shoulder, the left-hand guides the ramrod into the muzzle, inserting it about one inch, the right-hand placed about four inches over the left.

HOME.

The cartridge is forced down with both hands, passing the one over the other, the left then lays hold of the piece near the middle band, the end of the ramrod between the thumb and fore-finger of the right-hand, the soldier resuming his upright position.

Return—ROD.

The ramrod is drawn half way out of the barrel seized back-handed and returned, the right-hand lays hold of the piece at the full extent of the arm, and the left-hand is withdrawn to the left side.

Shoulder—ARMS. (two motions.)

1st. The piece is brought up into the hollow of the right shoulder, by the right-hand turning the guard outwards, the left laying hold of it at the tail-pipe, and the right placed as before directed.

2d. The left-hand is brought to the left side.

When the men have acquired sufficient regularity in the execution of the firing motions, they will be directed at the word

Load—ARMS,

to perform them all without waiting for other words of command, and the officers should observe that none of the motions are neglected by the men, as it is more important to load properly than too hastily.

When firing in closed ranks the order will be given,

The Company will fire.

Commence—FIRING.

The right-hand man steps forward three paces, the man in his rear comes out on the right of his file leader.

READY.

The piece is thrown up on the left-side and cocked, the cock touching the left-breast, the left-arm brought considerably in front covering the guard, the left-hand placed so that the little finger touches the feather-spring, the right grasping the piece at the small of the stock.

AIM.

The soldier half faces to the right, the butt of the piece placed in the hollow of the right-shoulder, the left-hand occupying the same place that it did in the *preceding motion*, the right-elbow raised as high as the shoulder, with the fore-finger on the trigger, and left-knee bent, the right-foot thrown about eighteen inches in the rear, and the body inclining considerably forward.

When the object is fixed upon, he fires without any word of command; after he has fired, the right-hand quits its hold in facing to the right about, the left swings the piece round into a horizontal position, with the barrel downward, he then resumes his post fronting to the left about, bringing his piece to the loading position, and reloading.

FILE MOVEMENTS.

To advance by files from the right of companies, platoons, or sections.

Right—FACE.

The right-hand file stands fast, the rest face to the right, the officer commanding and covering sergeant come out by the front; the sergeant placing himself in front of the front rank man, ready to lead out, and the officer on the left of the sergeant.

Quick—MARCH.

The rear man of the right-hand file, steps to the right of his file leader, and the whole move off, front rank men following the sergeant, and rear rank men to the right of their file leaders.

Retire by files from the right of companies.

Right—FACE.

The whole face to the right, except the leading file, officer, and covering sergeant, who face to the right about, and disengage to the rear.

Quick—MARCH.

They move forwards in the same succession as advancing.

The company may advance or retire from the left in the same manner, the officer and covering sergeant shifting by the rear to the left, the sergeant in front of the front rankman of the left file, the officer on his right.

To form company when leading from the right (either advancing or retiring.)

To the front—FORM.

The leading front rank man halts, the rear rank man covers him, the other files half-face to their left, more or less, according to their distance from the front, and form upon the left of the leading file.

To the right—FORM.

The right file faces to the *right*, and takes one pace to the front, the front rank man goes round to the front, the other files wheel round, and form upon the left of the preceding files.

To the right about—FORM.

The leading file faces to the *right about*, the front rankman by an oblique step takes the front, every other file wheels round in succession, and form to the left of the first.

When leading from the left, the company forms on the right of the leading front rank man.

Advance by Indian file from the right of Companies.

Right—FACE.

The whole face except the right file, the leading front rank man follows the sergeant, and each man follows in succession his file leader. It may be practised from the *halt* or on the *march*.

Form double FILES.

Every rear rank man advances till he is in a line with his file leader.—When advancing from the *left*, the rear man goes to the left of his file leader, and when from the *right*, to the right of his file leader.

Form Indian FILES.

Each rear rank man takes one diagonal pace inwards to the rear of his file leader.

TO BREAK THROUGH A VERY THICK WOOD.

A corps of light infantry, when in line, may sometimes have to break through a wood of under brush, or a thicket, where it is impossible to preserve order, and each individual follows the openings which may appear best. In such situations the officers and sergeants must be among the first to get through it, that each company may form upon them as quickly as possible, either facing to the same front, or to the rear with companies inverted.

CHANGES OF POSITION IN DOUBLE QUICK TIME.

The *double quick* time, applicable to these changes of position, is 160 paces per minute, being twice the acceleration of *quick*, beyond the *common* time of 90 steps to a minute. But *in the drill* the light troops must not be suffered to exceed 150 steps to the minute, and should be kept at this uniform step, on an equal deliberate trot, with a short pace.

All movements in *double quick* time are performed with the piece at a *trail*, and when the word *halt* is given, the men instantly shoulder arms, without any additional word of command.

In *turning*, the men always guide to the side to which the *turn* is ordered, without any further word: in *wheeling*, they always guide to the *opposite* side to which the wheel is ordered, and in the evolutions, in *marching*, they always guide to the side on which the formation is to be executed, without any special order. When a division is ordered to *dress*, on halting, it will always dress toward the point of formation.

Over-haste, confusion or noise, is as unnecessary, as in the movements executed in *common* time.

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY INSTRUCTIONS.

PART I.

All that ought to be taught the soldier previous to receiving his arms.

1. This part shall be taught as much as possible to recruits singly, to two or three, or at most four, together placed in one rank, one pace distant from each other, in order to accustom them to stand firmly, without leaning against those on either side of them.

POSITION OF THE SOLDIER.

2. The heels on the same line, as near each other as the conformation of the man will admit; the feet forming with each other, something less than a right angle, and turned out equally; the knees straight, but not stiff; the body perpendicular on the haunches, and leaning forward; the shoulders kept back and falling equally, the arms hanging naturally; the elbow not separated from the body; the palm of the hand turned a little outwards; the little finger behind and touching the seam of the pantaloons; the head well up, without being constrained; the chin a little drawn in; and the eyes fixed on the ground, at the distance of fifteen paces to the front.

3. The instructor will then teach the motions of the head, the word of command should be given in such a manner as to be distinctly heard by the men he is instructing.

4. There shall be two species of words of command, viz. those of caution and those of execution. The words of caution are printed in *italics*, and must be pronounced at the full

extent of the voice, dwelling a little on the last syllable. The commands of execution, distinguished by capitals, shall be pronounced with a firm, short tone of voice.

Eyes—RIGHT—FRONT.

5. At the word *right*, the soldier turns his head to the right, but not suddenly, so that the corner of the left eye nearest the nose, be in a line with the buttons of the waist-coat, his eyes being fixed in the line of the eyes of the rank he stands in.

6. On hearing the second word, he turns back the head to the direct position to the front, the habitual position of the soldier.

7. The motion of *Eyes*—LEFT, will be executed by inverse means.

8. The motion of the head must not alter the squareness of the shoulders.

9. When the instructor sees it necessary, he will give the word,

REST.

10. On hearing the word, the soldier will place the right-foot about six inches behind the left, resting the weight of the body principally on the right-leg, and slightly bending the left-knee; he will join the hands before the body, the right placed over the left, keeping the eyes to the front, but the whole attitude unconstrained.

11. To make him resume his position, the words of command are,

Squad—ATTENTION.

12. At the second word, the soldier resumes the prescribed position and steadiness.

THE FACINGS.

13. The facings to the *right* or *left* will be executed in one motion. The instructor will order,

Squad—Right (or left)—FACE.

14. At the word *face*, the soldier turns on his left-heel, raising a little the point of the left-foot, and at the same time carries back the right-heel to the side of the left, placing it on the same line.

15. *To the right about face*, will be executed in two motions. The instructor will command;

Squad—Right ABOUT—FACE.

16. At the word *about*, he makes a half-face to the right, and slips the right-foot back to the rear, so that the hollow

be opposite to, and full three inches from the left-heel; at the same time laying hold on the cartouch-box, at the corner, with the right-hand.

17. At the word *face*, raising the toes, and keeping the hams straight, he turns on both heels, and faces to the rear; carrying back at the same time the right-heel to the side of the left, and quitting the cartouch-box.

18. When the soldier has his arms, at the first word of facing to the right about, he turns his musket with the left-hand, as will be explained in describing the first motion of *present;* (Sec. 28, part 2,) and resumes the position of shouldered arms, at the moment of placing the right-heel in contact with the left.

19. These movements must not derange the position of the body. which ought to remain inclined forward.

PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDINARY STEP.

20. The length of the ordinary step shall be *twenty-eight inches*, reckoning from heel to heel; and ninety of these steps shall be taken in a minute.

21. The instructor after exemplifying the mode of executing the step, will order,

Forward—MARCH.

22. At the first word, the soldier will throw the weight of the body on the right-leg.

23. At the second word, he steps off smartly with the left foot, projecting it a pace of twenty-eight inches, smoothly, and without jerking the body, the ham straight, the toes pointing a little downwards, and the knee turned somewhat outwards. He will, at the same time, carry forward the weight of the body, and without striking the sole against the ground, plant the foot flat, precisely at the distance prescribed, the whole weight of the body resting on the foot which comes to the ground. He passes the right-foot to the front smartly, but without a jerk of the body, carries it near the ground, and plants it at the same distance, and in the same manner as directed for the left. He marches in this manner without crossing the legs, keeping the shoulders square, and the head always in a direct position.

24. The instructor will order,

Squad—HALT.

25. At the second word, given at the instant when either foot may be coming to the ground, the soldier brings up the foot which is in the rear, to the side of the other, without

striking it against the one planted in front, or against the ground.

26. The instructor will explain the time of the cadence of the step, by giving the word *one*, when the foot is raised, and *two*, when it ought to be placed on the ground.

PRINCIPLES OF THE OBLIQUE STEP.

27. This step will be in common time, ninety steps being taken in a minute.

28. The instructor will teach it in parts, as follows:

29. The soldier being steady in his rank, will be directed to step off with the-right foot, obliquely to the right and front, and to plant it twenty-six inches from the left; observing to turn the point of the right foot a little inwards, to prevent the bringing forward of the left-shoulder. The soldier will rest in this position.

30. At the word *two*, by the instructor, the recruit will carry his left-foot over the shortest possible line, and plant it eighteen inches in front of the right-heel; and rest in this position.

31. He will continue to march in this manner, at the words *one* and *two;* stopping at each step, and paying the greatest attention to keeping the shoulders square, and the head direct to the front.

32. The oblique step to the left shall be executed on the same principles, stepping off with the left-foot.

33. After some lessons of this kind, the recruit, marching to the front in common time, shall receive the words of command;

Right oblique—MARCH.

34. At the word *march*, given at the instant when the left-foot is coming to the ground, he will commence the oblique step to the right, conform to the above directions, but without stopping at each step, and marching ninety paces in a minute.

35. Obliquing to the left will be executed on the same principles, the instructor giving the word *march*, at the instant when the right-foot comes to the ground.

36. To resume the march to the front direct, the instructor orders,

Forward—MARCH.

37. At the second word, given when either foot is just coming to the ground, the recruit resumes the direct march, and the ordinary step of twenty-eight inches.

38. The recruits must be exercised much in marching in this step, which is extremely useful in movements of the line. It is, besides an excellent mode of setting up the recruits, and of habituating them to maintain the direction of the shoulders. When the recruit is perfect in marching in this step, the instructor will establish it as a principle, to gain as much ground as possible to a flank, and to the front in the same proportion, without deranging the line of the shoulders, which must always be square to the front, as in the march to the front direct.

LOCK STEP.*

39. The lock step is of the greatest advantage, and is indispensible in all file movements. When a number of files are assembled together, on being faced to the right or left, the word is given,

Forward—MARCH.

Each file will then raise his left-foot, and plant it twenty-eight inches in front, with the heel opposite the hollow of the right-foot of his file leader, the right-foot is then advanced opposite the hollow of his file leader's left, and so on alternately, until the word *halt*, and when faced to the front, if the files have preserved their proper distance, every soldier, will occupy no more ground than is laid down as the proper position of the files when in line.

BALANCE STEP.

This step is practised at West Point, and is of great utility in accustoming the recruit to step with steadiness. At the word,

Balance step—MARCH.

The left-leg is carried forward, with the knee straight, the heel twenty eight inches from the right, the toe a little below the level, and raised from the ground, the knee somewhat turned outwards, the whole weight of the body resting on the right-foot; and the shoulders kept back, at the word *one*, the left-foot is planted on the ground, and the right-foot raised and held with the toe about two inches from the ground and the knee bent; on the word *two*, the right-foot is carried to the front and held, as already described, the weight of the body on the left-leg, at the word *rest*, the foot that is raised is planted by the side of the other.

* In the War Regulations it is thus described, " At each step the man in rear of another, shall plant his foot on the spot left by the man in front of him, which will cause the line to extend twice its usual length."

PART II.

Containing the exercise with the musket, and loading in different periods.

1. When the recruits are perfectly confirmed in the position of the body and in the steps, the instructor will place the men in one rank, elbow to elbow, and instruct them in the motions of the manual.

2. The execution of every word of command, shall be in distinct motions; and every motion shall be in one second of time.

3. On hearing the last syllable of the word of command, the recruit will execute the intended motion smartly; on hearing the respective words *two* and *three*, the remaining motions shall be gone through.

POSITION OF A SOLDIER AT ORDERED ARMS.

4. The right-hand sunk low; the barrel between the thumb and fore-finger extended along the stock; the other three fingers extended and joined; the ramrod in front; the top of the barrel about two inches from the right-shoulder; the heel of the butt against the point of the right-foot; and the musket must in this position be perpendicular.

OF INSPECTION OF ARMS.

5. The men being at *ordered arms*, will receive the word,

Inspection of—ARMS. (One motion.)

6. Face once and a half to the right, on the left-heel, carrying the right-foot perpendicular to the rear of the alignment, six inches from, and at a right angle with the line of the left; seize the musket smartly with the left-hand raised to the lowest button of the waistcoat, inclining the muzzle to the rear without moving the butt from its place, the ramrod being turned towards the body; carry, at the same time, the right-hand to the bayonet, seizing it by the socket and shank, in such a manner that the end of the socket may be an inch above the hand; and that in drawing it the thumb may extend on the blade; draw it from the scabbard, carry it and fix

it to the muzzle, seize the ramrod, drawing and inserting it in the barrel; spring it, and then face immediately to the front into the position of standing at *ordered arms*.

7. If, instead of *inspection of arms*, bayonets only are to be fixed, the inspector shall command,

Fix—BAYONETS. (One motion.)

8. Perform the motion of *inspection of arms*, except springing the ramrod into the barrel.

9. If after firing with bayonets fixed, the inspector wishes to inspect arms, with ramrods sprung in the barrel, he will command,

Spring—RAMRODS. (One motion.)

10. Put the ramrod into the barrel, as has been described above, and immediately afterwards, face to the front. Return ramrods successively after the inspector passes, assuming the original front.

11. The soldier in this case will not throw up his arms to a *recover*, when the instructor passes in front of him. If the instructor wish to satisfy himself whether or not the musket be loaded, he can take hold of the small end of the ramrod, and spring it in the barrel.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Two motions.)

12. *First.* Raise the musket smartly with the right-hand, carrying it to the shoulder, and turning it so that the barrel may be outwards, place at the same time the left-hand under the butt, letting the right-hand fall down to the pan-steel.

13. *Second.* Let fall the right-hand smartly to its position.

PRINCIPLES OF SHOULDERED ARMS.

14. The musket in the left-hand, the arm being a little bent; the elbow back, and joined to the body without pressure; the palm of the hand firmly against the outside of the butt; the outer edge of the butt resting on the first joint of the fingers at the palm, the heel of the forepart of the butt, resting between the first and second fingers; the thumb above, in front; the third and little fingers under the butt, which must be supported, and more or less kept back according to the conformation of the recruit, in such a manner that the musket seen from the front, may rest always perpendicular, that the movement of the thigh in marching may not raise or disturb it in its position; the ramrod against the point, nearly, of the shoulder; and the right-hand and arm hanging naturally, as described in the position of the soldier.

15. The instructor shall endeavour to correct the natural

defects of recruits, and the changes which distort the position of the body when arms are placed at the shoulders.

16. He must frequently take their arms from them, in order to replace them properly. He will endeavour to render this position so natural and easy, that they may remain in it a long time without fatigue.

17. Finally, the instructor should observe particularly that the musket be carried neither too high, nor too low. If too high, the left-arm forming a curve at the elbow, would open out from the body, and render the musket unsteady. If carried too low, he would not have the space necessary for using his arms with freedom, and the fatigue sustained by the left-arm, thus sunk down, would affect the squareness of the shoulders.

18. The instructor shall make the recruits, at *shouldered arms*, practice the motions *eyes right*, *eyes left*, and also the facings, to the right, to the left, and to the right about.

Support—ARMS. (Three motions.)

19. *First.* Grasp smartly the musket four inches below the lock, without turning it, raising it a little.

20. *Second.* Quit the butt with the left-hand, placing the left fore-arm extended across the breast, supporting the cock; the hand on the right-breast.

21. *Third.* Let the right-hand fall smartly to its position.

22. When the men support arms marching *in column*, they may be permitted either to let the right-hand remain at the small of the stock, or to let it fall to the side.

Slope—ARMS.

23. Carry the musket at will, on either shoulder, with either hand, the barrel sloped.

Support—ARMS.

24. Resume quickly the position at the third motion under this word.

Carry—ARMS. (Three motions.)

25. *First.* Apply briskly the right-hand to the small of the stock, grasping it.

26. *Second.* Drop the left-hand smartly to the butt, into its position under it.

27. *Third.* Let the right-hand drop quickly to the right side, and let the musket at the same time sink down to its position at *shouldered arms*.

Present—ARMS. (Two motions.)

28. *First.* Turn the firelock, with the left-hand, the lock outwards, at the same time seizing the small of the stock with

the right-hand, the firelock being detached from the shoulder, and supported, perpendicularly, on the palm of the left hand, remaining under the butt.

29. *Second.* Complete the turning inwards of the musket with the right-hand, in order to carry it perpendicularly opposite to the left-eye, the ramrod in front, and the cock as high as the lowest waistcoat button; holding the musket with the right-hand under the guard; seize it smartly, at the same time, with the left-hand above the lock, the little finger touching the feather-spring, the thumb extended along the barrel or stock; keep the left-arm, from the elbow, joined to the body without constraint, and remain fronted without stirring the feet.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Two motions.)

30. *First.* Spring up the musket to the left-shoulder with the right-hand, turning the barrel outwards, and let fall the left to support it under the butt, the right-hand held easy against the small of the stock.

31. *Second.* Let fall the right-hand briskly to its position.

Advance—ARMS. (Three motions.)

32. *First.* Grasp the firelock with the right-hand, turning the lock out, as in the *first motion* of *present arms.*

33. *Second.* Carry it perpendicularly, with the right-hand to, and against the right-shoulder, the ramrod outwards, the right-arm almost at its full extent, the right-hand grasping the cock and guard; and seize the musket with the left-hand as high as the shoulder.

34. *Third.* Let the left-hand fall to its position.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Three motions.)

35. *First.* Detach the musket from the shoulder, carrying it perpendicularly opposite to, and between the eyes, seize it with the left-hand at the height of the neck, lay hold with the right-hand at the small of the stock, steadying it at the height of the lowest waistcoat button, with the ramrod to the front.

36. *Second.* Raise the musket with the right-hand, the thumb extending on the side opposite to the lock, turning the barrel outwards, and place the firelock at the left-shoulder, letting fall at the same time the left-hand under the butt.

37. *Third.* Let the right-hand fall to the right-side.

Trail—ARMS. (Two motions.)

38. *First.* Sink down smartly the musket to the full extent of the left-arm; seizing it at the same time with the right-hand above, and near the tail-pipe at the swell: guide it with

the left-hand, and carry it opposite to the right-shoulder the ramrod in front, the little finger behind the barrel, the butt three inches from the ground, the right-hand and fore-arm, supported against the haunch, the musket perpendicular, and the left-hand hanging freely by the side.

39. *Second.* Incline forward a little the muzzle of the musket, the butt towards the rear. The right-hand supported against the haunch, that the bayonets of the rear rank shall not touch those who are before them.

Shoulder—ARMS.

40. At the word *shoulder*, throw back the muzzle, and forward the butt, so that the musket may be perpendicular in the right-hand. At the word *arms*, execute what has been directed in *shouldering*, from *ordered arms*.

Charge—BAYONET. (Two motions.)

41. *First.* As in the *first motion* of *present*, grasping the musket two full inches below the cock at the small of the stock, at the same time half facing to the right, on the left-heel, the hollow of the foot against that heel.

42. *Second.* Bring down the musket to the charge with the right-hand, into the left, which seizes it a little before the tail-pipe, the barrel uppermost, the left-elbow near the body, the right supported against the haunch, and the point of the bayonet as high as the eye; if the ranks are double, the men in the rear rank will be careful not to touch with their bayonets, those in front of them.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Two motions.)

43. *First.* Turn to the front on the left-heel; bring up the right-heel to, and in a line with the left; and spring up at the same time the musket with the right-hand to the left-shoulder, placing the left-hand under the butt.

44. *Second.* Let the right-hand fall quickly to its place.

Unfix—BAYONETS. (Three motions.)

45. *First.* Sink down the firelock by stretching the left-arm, and grasp it with the right-hand above the tail-pipe, at the swell.

46. *Second.* With the right-hand let down the musket along the left-thigh to the ground; seize it with the left-hand above the right, strike off the bayonet with the right-hand, and return it into the scabbard, leaving the right-hand near the socket of the bayonet.

47. *Third.* Throw up the musket to the shoulder with the left-hand, seizing it at the small of the stock with the right, and complete the *motion of shouldered arms.*

Secure—ARMS. (Two motions.)

48. *First.* Grasp smartly the musket with the right-hand, the thumb against the side opposite to the lock, and the fore-finger against the cock; detach, at the same time, the firelock from the shoulder, keeping the barrel outwards; seize the musket at the tail pipe swell, with the left-hand, the thumb extending along the ramrod, the musket perpendicular to the shoulder, and the left-elbow laying flat on the firelock.

49. *Second.* Invert the musket, turning the butt backwards under the left-arm, the left-hand remaining at the tail-pipe swell, the thumb pressing against the ramrod to prevent its sliding out, the little finger supported against the haunch, and the right-hand falling at the same time to its position.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Two motions.)

50. *First.* Raise up the musket to the shoulder, but not too suddenly, lest the ramrod should be projected from the pipes; seize it with the right-hand at the small of the stock to support it against the shoulder, and quit the hold of the left-hand, at the same time placing it smartly under the butt.

51. *Second.* Let the right-hand fall quickly into its position, sinking at the same time the musket with the left-hand, to the *position of shouldered arms.*

Fix—BAYONET. (Three motions.)

52. *First.* As in the first motion of *unfix bayonet.*

53. *Second.* As in the second motion of *unfix bayonet*, except that the right-hand will seize the socket of the bayonet, as in *inspection of arms*, to draw it and fix it smartly at the muzzle, the right-hand remaining at the shank of the bayonet.

54. *Third. Shoulder arms*, as in the third motion of *unfix bayonet.*

Recover—ARMS. (One motion.)

55. Bring the firelock with the right-hand seizing hold of it at the small of the stock before the middle of the body; place the left-hand with the little finger touching the feather-spring and the thumb as high as the chin, pointing upwards along the stock, the plate opposite the lock being turned almost towards the body.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Two motions.)

56. *First.* Sink the firelock briskly into the hollow of the left-shoulder, placing at the same time the left-hand under the butt, the right-hand remaining at the small of the stock.

57. *Second.* Let fall the right-hand to its proper position.

Order—ARMS. (Two motions.)

58. *First.* Sink down, smartly, the musket to the full extent of the left-arm, seizing it at the same time with the right-hand, above the tail pipe, at the swell; quit it with the left-hand, and carry it opposite to the right-shoulder, the ramrod in front, the little finger behind the barrel, the butt three inches from the ground, the right-hand and fore-arm supported against the haunch, the musket perpendicular, and the left-hand hanging freely by the side.

59. *Second.* Let the musket slip through the hand, and fall easy to the ground, without striking against it.

REST.

60. After the word *rest*, the men are not required to be steady, or to maintain their position. As in (*No.* 10. *part* 1.) with the addition of resting the musket against the hollow of the right-shoulder.

61. When the intention is to permit the soldiers to rest, but without losing their dressing; the word will be,

On your ground—REST.

62. On this command they are not required to keep the body immoveable, but they must keep the left heel exactly in its place.

Squad (*or company.*)—ATTENTION.

63. At the word *attention*, the men will resume the *position of ordered arms.*

Bayonets being fixed, and the men brought to a shoulder, if arms are to be piled, the commands are,

Front rank one pace forward—MARCH.

Right—ABOUT—FACE.

64. At the word *march*, the front rank marches one pace to the front, and at the words *about*, and *face*, faces to the *right about.* The instructor then commands,

Squad (*or company.*)—*Trail*—ARMS—*Pile*—ARMS.

65. At the second word, both ranks trail arms, as in *No.* 38; at the third, the men of every odd file will pile arms with the next file below them in the following manner:

66. The four men will join the shanks of their bayonets over their common centre, giving their muskets no more inclination than is necessary to keep them firmly together.

67. When the squad is re-assembled for the purpose of taking arms, the men arrange themselves as they stood when piling arms, every man placing his right-hand on his musket without moving it. The instructor will then command,

Squad (or company.)—*Take*—ARMS—*Shoulder*—ARMS.

68. At the second command every man will gently disengage his musket from the pile, assuming the position of *trail arms;* at the third the squad will *shoulder arms.*

Front rank—*Right*—ABOUT—FACE.

69. The front rank faces to the right about, as already described.

70. The instructor will then close and dress the ranks.

71. The file closers pile their muskets together on their own line, opposite to the centre of the squad, after the arms of the rank and file are piled, and resume them as soon as the squad is re-assembled.

72. Sergeants in line with the rank and file, place their muskets in the pile next to their station.

LOAD BY TWELVE WORDS OF COMMAND.

Load—ARMS. (Two motions.)

73. *First.* Half face to the right on the left-heel, placing the right-foot square behind the left-heel, the hollow of the foot against that heel; the rest of the motion the same as in the first motion of present arms. (No. 28.)

74. *Second.* Sink the muzzle into a slanting position with the right-hand, the left meeting and seizing it at the swell, near the tail-pipe, the thumb of the left-hand pointing upwards along the swell; the butt under the forepart of the right-arm; the breech and small-stock resting against the body, two inches nearly under the right-breast; the top of the barrel as high as the eyes: the guard turned a little outward, the left-elbow supported on the side at the haunch; the thumb of the right-hand against the top of the pan-steel, and placed there at the moment the musket is thrown into the slanting position, with the four fingers shut; and the right-arm from the elbow to the wrist, lying along the butt.

Open—PAN. (One motion.)

75. Throw open the pan with the thumb of the right-hand, the left resisting and holding the piece firmly; apply the right-hand to the cartridge-box, by drawing back the right-elbow, and passing the hand between the butt and the body, and open the cartridge-box.

Handle—CARTRIDGE. (One motion.)

76. Take the cartridge between the two fore-fingers and thumb, and carry it to the mouth ready for the teeth to act, the right-hand passing between the body and the butt.

Tear—CARTRIDGE. (One motion.)

77. Bite off the top to the powder, holding the cartridge firm where the powder has been uncovered, between the thumb and two fore-fingers: sink down the cartridge, holding it perpendicularly against the pan, the palm of the right-hand turned towards the body, and the right-elbow supported or leaning on, and against the butt.

PRIME. (One motion.)

78. Sink forward the head, and look down to the pan, filling it with powder; press close the top of the cartridge at the opening, between the thumb and fore-finger, raise the head, placing the right-hand behind the pan, and hold the little finger, and third finger firm against the back of the pan.

Shut—PAN. (One motion.)

79. Hold the firelock firm with the left-hand; shut the pan close and firmly with the two last fingers, holding always the cartridge between the thumb and two fore-fingers; seize immediately the small of the stock with the two last fingers and palm of the right-hand; keep the right-wrist close to the body, and the elbow pointed to the rear, and a little detached from the body.

Cast—ABOUT. (Two motions.)

80. *First.* With the right-arm smartly stretched, without lowering the right-shoulder, swing round the firelock to the left-thigh, along which the butt must press strongly, turning at the same time the ramrod towards the body, opening and letting the piece slip through the left-hand, as far as the middle pipe, the lock resting on the thumb of the right-hand; face, at the same time, to the front, turning on the left-heel, carrying the right-foot forward, the heel resting against the hollow of the left.

81. *Second.* Quit the firelock with the right-hand, sinking it with the left along, and near the body, raising at the same time, the right-hand within two inches of the barrel, to the top of it; let the butt fall to the ground, without striking against it with any degree of shock, and let the left-hand, holding the firelock as described, rest against the body, under the level of the lowest waistcoat button, the musket in contact with the left thigh, the sight of the barrel opposite to the middle line of the body.

Charge—CARTRIDGE. (One motion.)

82. Glance the eye to the muzzle of the barrel; turn smartly the out or upper side of the right-hand towards the body, in order to discharge the powder into the muzzle, for this

purpose raising the elbow as high as the wrist, shake the cartridge in, turning it into the barrel, and leave the hand reversed, the fingers closed, without pressure.

Draw—RAMROD. (Two motions.)

83. *First.* Lower smartly, the right-elbow, and seize the ramrod between the thumb and fore-finger bent, keeping the other fingers shut; draw the ramrod smartly by extending the arm, with the whole of the fingers opened out; seize it back-handed, at the middle, with the fore-finger and thumb, the palm of the hand outwards; turn it quickly between the bayonet and the body, at the same time closing the fingers upon it: the ramrods of the men in a rear rank, in turning, grazing the right shoulder of the man, in the rank before in the same file, the ramrod forming no angle with the line of the barrel, and parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the eyes looking upwards, and the thick end of the ramrod must thus be kept opposite to the mouth of the barrel, without being entered into it.

84. *Second.* Enter the butt of the ramrod into the barrel, and insert it as far as the hand.

Ram—CARTRIDGE. (One motion.)

85. Run up the right-hand to the full extent of the arm, to the top of the ramrod, without letting it fall into the barrel; seize it with the thumb opened along it, and the fore-finger bent, the other fingers being shut; drive it forcibly into the barrel, ramming home twice; seize it again by the small end, between the thumb and fore-finger, both bent, the others being shut, and let the right-elbow be close to the body.

Return—RAMROD. (Two motions.)

86. *First.* As in the first motion of *drawing ramrod*, bring the small end of it opposite to the upper pipe, and hold it there without entering it.

87. *Second.* Introduce the small end into the pipe, and slide it into its place; raise the right-hand quickly, and place it somewhat bent, on the upper end of the ramrod.

Shoulder—ARMS. (Three motions.)

88. *First.* Raise the musket with the left-hand, along the left-side, the left-hand as high as the shoulder, and the left-elbow not parted from the body, keeping the barrel outwards; and sink down the right-hand in order to seize the firelock at the small of the stock.

89. *Second.* Raise the firelock with the right-hand; let the left fall to seize and support the butt; carrying back, at the same time, the right-heel to the side of the left, and in the

same alignment; support the firelock against, and at the shoulder, with the right-hand, in the position pointed out in describing *shouldered arms;* and let the right-hand touch the small of the stock at the breech without pressing against it.

90. *Third.* Let the right-hand fall to its position on the right-side.

READY. (Three motions.)

91. *First.* As in the first motion of *loading*.

92. *Second.* Bring the firelock with the right-hand before the middle of the body; place the left-hand, with the little-finger touching the feather spring, and the thumb as high as the chin, pointing upwards along the wood of the stock, the plate opposite to the lock being turned almost towards the body, and the ramrod towards the front; and apply, at the same time, the thumb of the right-hand to the head of the cock, the fore-finger under, and against the guard, and the three other fingers joined to the first.

93. *Third.* Sink down smartly, the right-elbow, cocking at the same time, and seize the firelock at the small of the stock.

AIM. (One motion.)

94. Sink down smartly, the muzzle of the piece, slipping the left-hand along the stock as far as the tail-pipe; apply the butt to the right-shoulder; let the muzzle be a little below the level of the eye, and the right-elbow kept lowered, without being pressed against the body; shut the left-eye; look along the barrel with the right-eye; sink forward the head towards the butt in order to level; and place the fore-finger on the trigger. The men of the rear rank will, at the same time, step with the right-foot eight inches to the right, towards the left-heel of the man who is on their right.

95. That the soldier may be habituated to the word *fire*, the instructor shall frequently order arms to be recovered.

96. *Recover*—ARMS. (One motion, *as already described.*)

97. AIM. (*See No.* 94.)

FIRE. (One motion.)

98. Apply, with force, the first-finger to the trigger, without lowering or turning the head more, and remain in that position.

LOAD. (One motion.)

99. Drop the firelock smartly into the position of the *second* motion of loading, as described, excepting that the thumb in lieu of being placed against the pan-steel, shall with the fore-finger bent, seize the top of the cock, the other fingers

remaining shut. The men of the rear rank shall carry back the right-foot behind the left, placing the hollow of that foot against the left heel.

100. If, in this position, the instructor wishes to make the ranks load, he will give the word.

Half-cock—FIRELOCK. (One motion.)

101. Raise the cock to the half-cock notch, taking care not to cock it: carry the right-hand between the butt and the body to the cartridge box, and open it.

102. When, instead of loading, the ranks are to come to *shouldered arms*, the instructor will give the word,

Shoulder—ARMS.

103. At the word *shoulder*, the soldier shall half-cock, as has been explained, shut pan and seize the firelock at the small of the stock, and at the word *arms*, he shall shoulder smartly and front.

LOADING IN QUICK TIME.

104. The object of this species of loading, is to make the soldier understand and distinguish what motions, under different words of command, are to be gone through without stopping; and what motions, in their execution, require more regularity and attention, constituting a pause, such as those of *priming*, *putting the cartridge into the barrel*, and *ramming home*.

105. To inculcate this, the loading will be divided into four principal times, or pauses, denoted by words as follow:

106. The first set of motions in quick time, without any sensible pause, shall be executed on hearing the first word of command, and the other motions without stopping at the words *two*, *three*, *four*.

107. The instructor shall give the word, load in quick time.

LOAD.

108. Execute the *two motions* of the word *load*, *open the pan*, *take the cartridge*, *bite off the top*, *carry it down to the pan and prime*.

TWO.

109. *Shut the pan*, *cast about*, *turn the cartridge into the barrel*, shaking and inserting it well.

THREE.

110. *Draw the ramrod*, *enter it*, *and ram home*.

FOUR.

111. *Return the ramrod*, and *shoulder arms*.

LOADING IN QUICKEST TIME.

LOAD.

112. Loading in *quickest time*, shall be executed like that in quick time, but continued without the pauses marked in the preceding articles, and the instructor will exact regularity in the execution of all the motions, and in the positions.

MANUAL EXERCISE OF THE SERGEANTS.

114. The non-commissioned officers, as also all the men of the company or battalion, shall always, when under arms, have their bayonets fixed. The covering sergeants, and the non-commissioned officers in the rank of file closers, as well as those attached to the guard of the colours, shall have their firelocks in the position about to be described.

ADVANCED ARMS.

115. The firelock in the right-hand, against the point nearly of the shoulder, the barrel perpendicular, and to the rear, the ramrod outwards, the right-arm almost at its full extent, the right-hand embracing the cock and guard, the butt flat, along the right-thigh, and the left-hand hanging by the side behind the sword.

Present—ARMS. (Two motions.)

116. *First.* Carry the firelock with the right-hand perpendicularly, opposite to the left-eye, the ramrod to the front, the cock as high as the lowest waistcoat button, grasp at the same time, the firelock with the left-hand, the little-finger of that hand against the feather-spring of the pan-steel, the thumb stretched upward along the barrel and stock, the forepart of the left-arm, held close to the body, without constraint; and remain facing steady to the front, without stirring the feet.

117. *Second.* Grasp the firelock with the right-hand under and at the guard, as the rank and file do.

Advance—ARMS. (Two motions.)

118. *First.* Slip the left-hand as high as the shoulder, and carry with this hand, the firelock perpendicularly to and against the right-shoulder; grasp, with the right-hand, the cock and guard, extending the right-arm, almost fully, downwards.

119. *Second.* Let the left-hand fall, hanging, behind the sword.

Order—ARMS. (Two motions.)

120. *First.* Carry smartly the left hand to the centre pipe, detach a little, with the right-hand, the firelock from the right-

shoulder; quit hold, at the same, with the right-hand; sink down the firelock with the left-hand; seize it again with the right-hand above the tail-pipe, the right on the barrel in order to grasp it, the four fingers extended on the stock, the firelock perpendicular, the butt at three inches from the ground, the heel of the butt hanging over the spot on the side of the point of the right-foot; and let the left-hand fall behind the sword.

121. *Second.* By opening, a little, the fingers of the right-hand, let the firelock slip through them, and fall to the ground, in such a manner, that the heel of the butt may rest at the side of, and close to the point of the right-foot.

Advance—ARMS. (Two motions.)

122. *First.* Raise up the firelock, perpendicularly, with the right-hand, as high as the right-breast, opposite to the shoulder, at the distance of two inches from the body, the right-elbow being held close to it: seize the firelock with the left-hand, under the place of the right, or nearly at the tail-pipe, and immediately, let fall the right-hand to grasp the cock and guard, leaning the firelock against the shoulder.

123. *Second.* Let fall the left-arm, hanging behind the sword, the right-arm being, nearly, fully extended.

Support—ARMS. (Three motions.)

124. *First.* Carry the firelock to the front of the body, perpendicularly opposite to, and between the eyes, with the right-hand, the ramrod outwards; seize the firelock with the left-hand at the tail-pipe, raise it as high as the chin; and, at the same time, grasp the piece with the right-hand, four inches under the lock.

125. *Second.* Turn round the firelock, with the right-hand, so as to bring the barrel to the front, conducting it, at the same time to the left-shoulder, and pass the left-fore-arm horizontally on, or across the breast, between the right-hand and the cock, supported on the fore-left-arm, the left-hand resting on the right breast.

126. *Third.* Let the right-hand fall to the right-side.

Advance—ARMS. (Three motions.)

127. *First.* Grasp the firelock with the right-hand under and close to the left fore-arm.

128. *Second.* Carry the firelock, perpendicularly, with the right hand to, and against the right shoulder, the ramrod to the front; seize it with the left-hand as high as the right-shoulder, and turn the right-hand, at the same time, in order to grasp the cock and guard, the right-arm extending downwards nearly to its full length.

Third. Let fall the left-arm hanging behind the sword.

MANUAL EXERCISE OF THE CORPORALS.

129. When corporals are in the ranks, they use their arms in the same manner that the other rank and file do; but should they be in the rank of file closers, or conduct the head of a body of men, or have charge of a relief of sentinels, or belong to the colour guard, they shall carry the firelock in the right-hand, like the sergeants, as described in the *manual exercise of the sergeants.*

SWORD MANUAL OF THE OFFICERS.

MODE OF CARRYING THE SWORD WHEN IN THE RANKS.*

130. The gripe of the sword in the right-hand, which ought to be placed as high as, and against the right-haunch, the blade being supported, or leaning against the shoulder.

When the ranks order arms, the officers shall drop the blade of the sword by the right-side, with the point a little advanced, and about two inches from the ground.

SWORD SALUTE WHETHER IN THE RANKS OR MARCHING. (Four motions.)

131. *One.* Raise the sword, perpendicularly, with the point uppermost, the flat of the blade opposite to the right-eye, the guard as high as the right-breast, and the elbow against the body.

132. *Two.* Bring down the blade smartly, by extending the arm in such a manner, that the right-hand may be placed at the side of the right-thigh, and rest in that position, until the person saluted shall have passed two paces.

133. *Three.* Raise up the sword again, smartly, holding it as described at *one.*

134. *Four.* Carry the sword to the right-shoulder, or sink the blade into the left-hand, according to circumstances.

SALUTE BY THE COLOURS.

135. In the ranks, whether halting or marching, the bearer

* The following method of carrying the sword has been found by experience, to be a much easier and more graceful method than the above.

The right-arm extended with the thumb pressing against the forepart of the hilt, the fore and middle fingers bent and supporting the weight of the sword, and third and fourth fingers on the opposite side, pressing against the gripe.

of the colours shall always bear the bottom of the staff against the right-haunch, and the salute is executed as follows:

136. When within six paces of the person to be saluted, sink down, gently, the staff within six inches of the ground, without moving the bottom of the staff from the haunch, and facing steadily in the same direction as before saluting; and raise up again, gently and slowly, the staff, when the person saluted shall have been passed, or shall have passed two paces.

PART III.

Method of ranking and sizing, and of forming company in the habitual order.

THE men being assembled upon the company parade, will fall into one rank indiscriminately at *ordered arms*, they will be brought to a shoulder by the first sergeant, and dress to the right. The first sergeant will then command,

Attention—*Company.*—*Right*—FACE.—MARCH.

Upon the third word being given, the whole rank will face to the right: when the fourth is pronounced, the tallest men will proceed to the right, and the shortest to the left, still preserving the rank entire, and changing places, so that the tallest men shall be on the right, the next in height the second on the right, and so on successively, until the shortest man in the company is on the extreme left; the sergeant will order,

FRONT.—*Right*—DRESS.

Upon hearing the first word, the rank will *front*: upon hearing the second, they will dress as directed.

The sergeant will then direct the man on the right to call *one*, the next *two*, and so on, alternately, until he has gone through the whole.

The following commands are then given,

Form ranks—MARCH.—FRONT.

Upon the word *march* being pronounced, the men, who called the number *two*, will step obliquely to the rear of number *one*, so as to cover him: upon the third word they will front as usual.

The company is then, by the first sergeant, to be divided

into two platoons, called the first and second platoon. The words will then be given,

Second platoon.—Forward—MARCH—HALT—DRESS.

At the word *march*, the second platoon will step forward one pace, *halt* and *dress*. The sergeant will then order,

Platoons—Right and left—FACE—MARCH.

At the word *face* the first rank of each platoon will face the right, and the rear rank to the left. At the word *march*, the man on the right of the front rank of the first platoon stands firm, the others closing upon him, the men of the rear rank will march, successively, face to the right, and form on the left of the front rank. At the word *march*, the second platoon will follow the directions given to the first, excepting that the front rank will advance, followed by the rear rank, both forming in front of the first platoon, and thus becoming the front rank of the company.

The sergeant will then order,

FRONT.

At which word, the whole face to the front, and the company is thus formed in two ranks; the tallest men alternately on the right and left of the ranks to which they belong; and the files of the rear rank successively taller than those of the same files before them.

This being accomplished, the first sergeant will divide the company into platoons and sections, and post the non-commissioned officers and pioneers, in their proper places.

Another method not in the United States regulations, but recommended as being more expeditious.

The men being assembled on the parade ground, will fall in according to height at *ordered arms*, the tallest men on the right. The first sergeant will then command,

Attention Company—Eyes—RIGHT—DRESS—FRONT—*Shoulder*—ARMS.

Tell off, in double files, from the right. The whole number of files being told off, *one* and *two* alternately,

The sergeant will command,

Right and left—FACE—*One side step to the left*—MARCH—*Form line*—MARCH—FRONT.

At the first word of command, the men who counted No. 1. face to the *right*, No. 2. to the *left*.

At the second word, they take one step to the left; at the third word, the right-hand man stands fast, the others clos-

ing upon him, and those who called off *two*, countermarching on those who called *one*, taking care to preserve a proper distance for facing; at the fourth word they immediately front.

The company is then divided into four sections, and the sergeant commands first and fourth sections *inward face.*

Form rear rank—MARCH.

The left-hand man of the first section and right of the fourth, lead their respective sections, in rear of the second and third, and face to the front.

The company is thus formed with the tallest men in the rear, and the smallest in front.

FOMATION OF A REGIMENT IN ORDER OF BATTLE, OR LINE.

Whatever may be the situation of a brigade, in the order of battle or line, the older of the two regiments, of which it shall be composed, shall be formed on the right, and the younger on the left.

Every regiment shall constitute one battalion, and shall be known by that denomination, in exercise and action.

The interval between battalions shall be twelve paces.

The battalion shall consist of eight battalion companies, and two of light infantry.

The battalion companies shall be divided into half battalions, which shall be called the right and left wings; the right wing shall be composed of the companies of the first, third, fifth, and seventh battalion captains; the left wing shall be composed of the companies of the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth battalion captains.

The battalion companies shall be drawn up from the right to the left of the battalion, in the following order, according to the rank of their captains; 1st, 5th, 3d, 7th, 2d, 6th, 4th, 8th.

The two companies of light infantry shall be denominated, first and second, according to the seniority of the captains who command them, and shall be posted on the right of the battalion according to rank.

A different disposition will be made of the light infantry companies, when performing the peculiar duties of light infantry.

The battalion companies as posted, shall be reckoned by

the names of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, successively, commencing on the right, and ending on the left of the battalion.

The first and second battalion companies, will form the first grand division; the third and fourth, the second grand division; the fifth and sixth, the third grand division; the seventh and eighth, the fourth grand division. The first and second companies of light infantry, shall compose a grand division of light infantry.

Every company will be divided into two equal parts, which shall be denominated platoons. That on the right shall be called the first platoon, and that on the left the second platoon. Every platoon shall be divided into a right and left section of equal size. The sections shall be known as the first, second, third, and fourth, commencing on the right and ending on the left of the company. The files shall be numbered from the right to the left flank of the company, one, two, three, four, five, &c.

The habitual order of formation, shall be that of two ranks with a rank of file-closers, but exercises shall be frequent in the order of three deep, with a rank of file closers.

Every company, whatever may be its place in the battalion, shall be formed of men sized, from the flanks to the centre. When formed in two ranks, one half, consisting of the shortest men, will form the front rank.

The distance from rank to rank will be one foot, which shall be measured from the breasts of the men of a rear rank, to the backs of the men who are in front of them, respectively in their files. When the knapsack is on, the foot will be measured to the back of the knapsack.

The rank of file closers will be two paces in the rear of the rear rank.

SITUATION OF THE COMPANY OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, IN THE ORDER OF BATTLE AND LINE.

The captain in the front rank, on the right of his company.

The first-lieutenant in the rank of file-closers, two paces in the rear of the centre of the second platoon.

The second-lieutenant in the rank of file-closers, two paces in the rear of the centre of the first platoon.

Third-lieutenant, in the rank of file-closers, two paces in the rear of the left of the first platoon.

The first-sergeant in the rear of the captain, and covering

him in the rear rank. In the evolutions, this sergeant will be named the covering-sergeant, or replacing non-commissioned officer, and will be the guide of the right of the company.

The second-sergeant in the rank of file-closers, in the rear of the left of the second platoon. This sergeant, in the evolutions, will be the guide of the left of the company.

The third-sergeant in the rank of file-closers, covering the third file of the fourth section.

The fourth-sergeant in the rank of file closers, covering the third file of the second section.

The fifth-sergeant in the rank of file-closers, covering the third file of the third section.

When the company is detached, the pioneer will be posted in the rank of file-closers, opposite the centre of the second section.

In the left company of the batalion, the second-sergeant will be posted on the left of the battalion, in the front rank.

The corporals, according to their height, will be placed on the right and left of their companies; and in the rear, in preference to the front rank.

The replacing of officers in each company, and also of non-commissioned officers, will be regulated by rank; but in the absence of the captain and of the first lieutenant of a company, the commander of the regiment, should he deem it necessary, may detach a first-lieutenant, from another company, to command that, whose captain and first-lieutenant may be absent.

SITUATION OF FIELD OFFICERS, AND REGIMENTAL STAFF IN LINE.

The field officers, and regimental staff, shall be mounted.

The colonel shall be posted twenty paces in rear of the rank of file-closers, and opposite to the centre of the battalion.

The lieutenant-colonel shall be opposite to the centre of the right wing. The major shall be opposite to the centre of the left wing. The adjutant shall be opposite to the right and the sergeant-major to the left of the battalion. The adjutant shall aid the lieutenant-colonel, and the sergeant-major shall aid the major, in the performance of their respective duties in the evolutions.

The quarter-master, surgeon, and surgeon's mates drawn up from right to left, in the order in which they are mentioned, shall be posted on the left of the colonel, three paces in

the rear of him. The quarter-master-sergeant shall be posted in a line with the front rank of the pioneers, three paces on the right of them.

POSTS OF DRUMMERS AND MUSICIANS IN LINE.

The drummers and fifers of the battalion will be formed in two ranks, the fifers in front, they will be placed twelve paces in rear of the rank of file-closers, opposite to the left centre company.

The senior principal musician shall be in front, and the other in the rear of the whole.

When there is a regimental band, it will be placed in one rank, two paces behind the drummers.

THE PIONEERS will be drawn up in two ranks: they shall be posted twelve paces in rear of the rank of file-closers, opposite to the right centre company, the corporal of pioneers shall be two paces in front of them.

COLOURS AND COLOUR-GUARD.

The national and regimental colours shall be borne by two sergeants.

The colour guard shall consist of a sergeant and three corporals.

The colours and their guard shall be posted on the left of the second platoon of the fourth company, and will constitute part of that platoon.

The colour bearers shall be placed in the front rank, with the sergeant of the colour guard between them, the three corporals shall be placed behind them in the second rank.

The corporals placed in the second rank of the colour guard must be distinguished for regularity, and perfect appearance under arms, and in marching.

The sergeants who bear the colours, and the sergeant placed between them, shall be selected by the commanding officer of the regiment.

It is of the utmost importance in marching in order of battle, (or line) that the sergeant placed between the colours, should be thoroughly habituated to observe the precise length and cadence of step; and in his own person, to prolong a given direction without deviation.

The corporals of the colour guard, and all sergeants shall have their arms advanced.

OF REGIMENTAL PARADE.

Companies being formed as already described, at the adjutant's call, given by the assembled musicians, will be marched to the regimental ground, and formed in their relative positions, *ranks opened arms ordered* and *standing at ease*, the company officers, will at the same time march out six paces to the front, face about to the line, each opposite to his place therein; the senior officer present, will take post at a suitable distance in front, opposite the centre, and facing the line.

The music will be formed in two ranks, on the right of the line; and from the *adjutant's call* to the *retreat*, the band, if there be one, will play.

The line being formed, the adjutant will order the music to *beat off*, when the whole will commence on the right, beat to the left, and back again to their former position, marching along the front in both instances. The *retreat* will be concluded by three rolls, at the first of which, the adjutant and company officers, will draw swords: and at the last, the company officers will *face about* from the line.

When the music ceases, the adjutant being on the right, will command,

ATTENTION—*Shoulder*—ARMS—*Right*—DRESS.

When he sees all the ranks well aligned, he will add,

FRONT.

And march along the front to the centre, face to the right, and pass the line of company officers eight or ten paces, come to the right about, and again command,

Present—ARMS.

Seeing this executed, he will face about to the commander, salute and report, "*Sir the parade is formed.*"

The adjutant will then, on an intimation to that effect, take his station on the left of the commander, a pace retired, and put up sword.

The commander will draw sword, after acknowledging the salute of the line and order,

Shoulder—ARMS—*Eyes*—RIGHT—*Eyes*—LEFT—FRONT.

And such other exercises as he may think proper, concluding with,

Order—ARMS—REST—*(or stand-at*—EASE.*)*

On an intimation to call rolls, the adjutant will draw sword, advance upon the line, halt at a proper distance, and order,

First Sergeants, to the front—MARCH.

At the first word they will advance arms; at the second, march four paces to the front, and halt; when the adjutant will add,

Call—ROLLS.

At this word the captains and first sergeants will face to the right about, and the latter execute the command, each under the inspection of his captain. Both captains and sergeants will then resume their proper fronts.

The adjutant will continue,

First sergeants, inwards—FACE—*To the centre*—MARCH.

When they meet and close on the centre, (halting as they close) he adds,

Front—FACE—REPORT.

At the last word, each in succession, beginning at the right, will bring his firelock to a recover, and report distinctly "*all present or accounted for*," "*one absent*," or the like, according to the fact.

The adjutant again:

First sergeants, outwards—FACE—*To your posts*—MARCH.

At this word each will resume his place, and order arms, the adjutant will now face to the commander, salute and report the results of the roll call; then, on an intimation to that effect, face about to the line, and read such orders as he may have for the purpose after the caution—*attention to orders:* when he will put up his sword.

The reading ended, the adjutant again draws sword, faces to the commander, salutes and reports; when, on an intimation from the commander, he will face again to the line, and announce, "*The parade is dismissed.*" At this all the officers put up swords: the first sergeants will close ranks, and march off their respective companies. The adjutant places himself in the centre, in the rank of company officers; the latter face inwards, and close on the adjutant; when the senior captain orders;

Front—FACE—*Forward*—MARCH.

When within six or eight paces of the commander, they salute him with the cap and disperse.

COMPLIMENTS BY TROOPS UNDER REVIEW.

A battalion being in the order of battle, the commander will give the caution—*The battalion will prepare for review.*

Rear ranks, open order—MARCH.

On hearing the first word of command, all the covering sergeants, as also the non-commissioned officer in the front

rank, on the left of the battalion, shall step, nimbly, to the rear, in order to mark off the alignment, to which the rear rank is about to step back, and dress on.

The covering sergeants and non-commissioned officer shall dress themselves parallel to the rank of file-closers.

The colonel, from the right of the rank of file-closers, which he must see well aligned previous to giving the second word of command, will also observe whether or not, the covering sergeants are dressed parallel to the rank of file-closers.

At the word MARCH, the rear rank, as also the rank of file-closers, shall step back, in common time, without reckoning the number of steps; and the soldiers shall pass, a little, beyond their rank, shall halt themselves, dressing up, accurately, on the alignment of the covering sergeants, who shall take care to dress, and square them to the front, in their intervals, or proper positions.

The rank of file-closers shall, at the same time, step back two paces to the rear of the rear rank of the battalion, dressing by their right. The lieutenant colonel, placed on the right of this rank, will align it on the non commissioned officer on the left, who shall take care to place themselves, exactly two paces in the rear of the second rank of the battalion, and to raise their firelocks perpendicularly, between their eyes, as a point of formation.

The field and staff officers dismount; all the company officers, the colours, and the sergeant between them, will advance four paces to the front of the first rank, and place themselves opposite their respective positions in the order of battle; the surgeon's mates, the surgeon, paymaster, quartermaster, and adjutant, will place themselves on the right of the rank of company officers, in the order in which they are here mentioned, at intervals of a pace from each other; the adjutant, who is on the right will dress this entire rank; at the same time the band (if there be one,) will advance through the centre, and place itself in one rank, midway between the colours and the line; the colour guard will replace the colours, and the quartermaster-sergeant, and sergeant-major, in the order of their rank, will place themselves, on the right of the front rank of the battalion.

The field officers shall superintend the execution of these movements.

The ranks being aligned, the colonel will give the word, FRONT; and place himself eight paces, the lieutenant-colonel

and majors six paces each, in front of the first rank, opposite their respective places in the order of battle.

With a view to an increased front, when the battalion is to be reviewed singly, the division of drummers, with the drum major on its right, may be formed on the right of the battalion; next, the division of pioneers with the corporal on its right; and, lastly, the quartermaster-sergeant and sergeant-major on the right of the whole.

In this parade order, the battalion will await the approach of the personage who is to review it, for whose guide, a camp colour will have been placed some eighty paces in front of the colours, according to the extent of the line, and the plain in front of it.

When the reviewing personage is midway between the camp colour and the colonel, the latter will face about and command, *battalion*, *present*—ARMS; resuming immediately his proper front, when the whole will salute, the last motion of the sword to correspond with the last motion of the firelock. The drums or band will beat or play, according to the rank of the reviewing personage; if it be the President or Vice-President of the United States, a march; if the Secretary of War, or a major-general, two ruffles; if a brigadier-general, one ruffle. The regimental colour alone will be dropped to a brigadier-general; both colours to the Secretary of War or a major-general; and all colours and standards to the President or Vice-President of the United States.

If the reviewing officer be under the rank of a brigadier-general, no compliment will be paid by either the colours or music: neither will arms be presented to him, if he is inferior in rank to the commandant of the parade. In the latter case, he will be received with arms carried.

When the reviewing personage, who has halted till the proper compliments are paid, advances, the colonel will bring his sword to a carry, face to the line, and order *battalion*, *shoulder*—ARMS; when the whole will remain perfectly steady, except the colonel, who resumes his proper front.

The reviewing personage now turns off to the right of the battalion, passes thence in front of all the officers to the left, around the left, and behind the rank of file closers, to the right again. Whilst he is passing around the battalion, no matter what his rank, the drum or band will play, and when he turns off to take his station near the camp colour, the music will cease.

When the music ceases, the colonel will face about, and command, *battalion; rear ranks, close order*—MARCH. At the third word, all persons, except the colonel, who are in advance of their proper places, in the order of battle, will face about, and at the word *march*, the whole battalion will return to that order, the proper officers remounting.

If a brigade is to be reviewed standing, the battalions composing it will, from the order of battle, assume the parade order, as above. The brigadier and his staff, on foot, will place themselves as follows—The first, two paces in front of the rank of colonels, opposite the centre of the brigade, his aid on his right, one pace retired; other brigade staff-officers, if field-officers in rank, will place themselves in the rank of lieutenant colonels and majors, behind the brigadier; if below that rank behind him in the rank of company officers. If there are bands of music with the brigade, they will be united with the drums, and formed in the interval between the two battalions. If there be more than two battalions, and no interval in the line behind the brigadier, the music may be placed in any other situation that he may designate.

A brigade, thus formed, will receive the reviewing personage, in the same manner that he would be received by a single battalion, with a slight difference in the words of command, (using, brigade instead of the word battalion, &c.)

If several brigades are to be reviewed together, or in one line, this further difference will be observed: the reviewing personage, joined by the general of the division, on the right of his division, will proceed down the line, parallel to its front, and when near the brigadiers respectively, will be saluted by their brigades in succession. The music of each, after the prescribed salute, will play whilst the reviewing personage is in front or in rear of it, and only then.

The reviewing personage having taken a position near the camp colour, previously placed at a proper distance, the colonel, or other commander of the line, will cause the battalion or line to pass in review, in order to effect this, he causes the column to break to the right or left, and will afterwards order,

The column will pass in review.

After this order has been repeated, the drums, musicians, and pioneers of battalions, will take post at their respective heads.

The commander-in-chief will put the column in march with a cadenced step, and *supported arms*. He will direct the co-

lumn to march by that flank on which the reviewing personage is situated.

Battalions are to march past with an interval of thirty paces between each.

When the head of a column has arrived within about fifty paces of the reviewing personage, the colonel of the leading battalion will order it to carry arms, and the music to commence playing.

When the drummers and musicians of the first battalion have passed, the drum-major will cause them to draw up some paces clear of the column, beyond it, and opposite to the reviewing personage, the music continues playing till the rear company has passed; it then ceases playing, and with the drums, will follow the rear of the battalion it is attached to.

All the battalions of the column are to *carry arms*, on receiving the word from their respective colonels, as they arrive, relatively within fifty paces of the person reviewing. When the rear division has passed the same number of paces beyond this person, the battalion is to be ordered again to *support arms*.

When the band of the first battalion ceases playing, that of the succeeding battalion will commence: when the drums and band of the second battalion have passed, they are to occupy the situation quitted by those of the first battalion; they will remain there, and continue playing, till the rear division of their battalion has passed; they will, then, follow in the rear of the battalion they belong to: and the bands of music and drummers of all the following battalions are to act similarly.

The brigadiers will pass at the head of their brigades, four paces in front of the colonel; the brigade-major and aid-de-camp of such brigadiers are to be on their left.

The colonels pass at the head of their battalions, four paces in front of the officer commanding the first division.

If the reviewing personage is situated on the left, the brigadiers are to pass on the left of their brigade-majors and aid-de-camps, when passing in common time.

The lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will pass on the opposite side of the reviewing personage; the lieutenant-colonel is to be in a line with the leading division, at the distance of six paces from the flank he is on, and the major will be similarly situated on the flank of the rear division.

The captains are to pass in common time, at the distance of two paces in front of the centre of their companies.

All the other officers and non-commissioned officers, are to march past in the situations assigned them, in the open column in march.

The soldiers and guides will carry, or hold, their heads direct to the front in passing. The field-officers, officers of superior rank, and officers commanding companies, are to throw back the shoulder a little, and to look steadily, in passing, at the reviewing personage.

The colours remain in the ranks when passing.

The commander-in-chief of the column must, previously, detach two aids-de-camp, or two mounted officers, who are to post themselves at the distance of fifty paces in front of the head of the column, one behind the other: they will face towards the guides of the right, or left of the column, according as the reviewing personage is situated on the right, or left flank of the column; and they are to remain in their situations till the rear of the column has passed the general.

If the column is composed of a considerable number of battalions, the commander in chief can march it as a column of route marching at ease. When each battalion arrives within fifty paces of the personage before whom the column is passing, the colonel of each battalion will order it to form, and close up ranks, to resume the cadenced march, and to *carry arms*.

When the rear of the battalion has passed the same distance beyond the reviewing-general, the colonel will direct it to march at ease, in column of route.

If the general-officer commanding the line, is of inferior rank to, or under the orders of the reviewing general, such officer will pass four paces in front of the brigadier of the leading brigade.

The column will first pass in common time, and afterwards, if required, in quick time, in both instances with closed ranks; but, in passing in quick time no particular salute or compliment will be paid.

The line, if consisting of one or more battalions, will break into column of companies, each battalion column having its music, headed by the drum major, six paces in front of the colonel, the pioneers, with the corporal at their head, four paces in front of the drum-major; the quarter-master-sergeant in a line with the pioneers, two paces from the then reverse flank; and the quarter-master, pay-master, surgeon, and surgeon's mates, in one rank, four paces behind the file-closers of the rearmost company.

When within six paces of the reviewing personage, the adjutant will be dressed in a line with the second division of the battalion column, and the sergeant major with the last but one, each six paces from the (then) reverse flank.

Passing in common time, the colours remaining in the ranks, will, at the distance of six paces, again salute the reviewing personage, according to his rank, and the music will cease playing for the drums to give the prescribed number of rolls or ruffles, when the same march or air will be resumed or continued, as is before directed.

At the same distance the officers will salute as they successively come up. The commander of the column, having saluted, will place himself near the reviewing personage, and remain there until the rear has passed.

If the reviewing officer is inferior in rank to the commander of the column, the ruffles or rolls, and the colour and sword salutes will be omitted in the passing as has been directed for the standing review, but the troops would march past—*arms carried.*

When the column has passed, it will return to its original ground, and be wheeled up in line. From this position such further exercises and manœuvres will be performed, as may be required by the reviewing personage, and according to a card which he will have handed to the commander of the battalion or line.

In performing the required manœuvres, the camp colour, previously placed in front of the parade, shall be the point on, and from which, they are to be made, although the reviewing personage should occasionally be absent from that point.

A number of companies, less than a regiment, would be reviewed as a regiment or battalion, and a single company would be reviewed, the captain, &c. in the same positions, both in the standing and passing salutes, as if the company were with the battalion. But the company would pass in columns of platoons or sections, according to the order of the reviewing personage.

COMPLIMENTS BY TROOPS IN PASSING EACH OTHER.

Columns meeting in route will each, incline to its left, and will pass as in review, each paying to the other the highest compliments. The colours of the one will only salute, the colours of the other. Officers will salute as they successively come up with the commander of the other column.

If there be not space for them to pass each other, the column commanded by the junior officer, will be wheeled up into line on its own side of the way, and in that order will reciprocate the highest salutes, colours only saluting colours, and the officers of the passing column saluting as they successively come up with the colours of the standing line.

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This is to Certify that William B Geyer has faithfully served seven years from the July 1818 in the Corps of Junior Artillerists being properly armed and equipped according to Law Therefore is exonerated from all Military duties until war

Robt Cooper Captain
of Junior Artillerists

Nov. 25. 1826

[Nesmith, James H.]

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